INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1400 — Washington, D. C. — August 16, 1952

N.C.A. To Intensify Press Release Campaign To Supply Information on Public Service Values of Canned Foods

President Fred C. Heinz called a meeting of an advisory group of canners at N.C.A. headquarters Wednesday, August 13, to discuss what the Association might do to expand its program of placing before the public the facts about the virtues of canned foods and their public service values.

The urgency for such a meeting had arisen because of Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall's recent erroneous and misleading statements in the public press.

After careful consideration of various approaches possible in developing a program which would give the public the true facts, it was decided that the Association should intensify and expand its regular program of press releases of information. It was decided to prepare and disseminate up-to-date statements containing latest information available on probable supplies of canned foods for 1952.

These findings are to be made available in special mailings to food editors, to other associations in the industry, and to members or others who wish to use some of the facts in their individual advertising programs.

President Heinz has appointed the following committee to coordinate and direct the preparation and dissemination of the press material:

Henry P. Cannon, II, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc.; Harold Jaeger, Can Manu-

(Please turn to page 242)

Mobile Laboratory Activities

The N.C.A. Mobile Field Laboratory is continuing its program of bacteriological investigations of special spoilage prevention problems associated with newer methods of product handling.

While wholesale bacteriological surveys are not planned during the corn season, any Midwestern member who has special problems or who wishes to consult the field staff on any canning problem should get in touch with C. W. Bohrer, who is in charge of the bacteriological program.

Contact may be made through the office of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Janesville, Wis., where the field laboratory and staff will be located during the corn pack.

Acreage and Production Of 1952 Food Crops

The prospective 1952 tonnage of six important crops for processing is about one-fifth less than the 1951 production but one-tenth above the 1941-50 average, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Total tonnage of the six crops, for which August 1 estimates are available, is reported at 5.35 million tons compared with 6.67 million tons for 1951 and an average of 4.88 million tons for the 10-year period.

The six crops—snap beans, cabbage grown under contract for kraut, sweet corn, green peas, winter and spring spinach, and tomatoes—usually account for nearly 90 percent of the total tonnage of the 11 processing crops for which BAE makes estimates.

BAE noted that its estimates represent supplies available for commercial processing and that no allowances have been made for possible reductions in pack as a result of the reported shortage of cans in some areas.

Fruit Prospects

Prospective tonnages of all deciduous fruits except sweet cherries are below those obtained in 1951, according to BAE. Lower production is forecast for apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes.

The Drought—General Crop Report

Despite adverse conditions in a large portion of the South, "total crop prospects for 1952 continue

(Please turn to page 238)

Walsh-Healey Exemption Has Expired

The Walsh-Healey exemption, under which the QMC was authorized to omit the representations and stipulations of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act from contracts for military requirements of 33 canned fruit and vegetable products, expired August 15.

The Secretary of Labor has written the Secretary of Defense that he has concluded that justice and the public interest would not be served by further extending the exemption beyond that date.

Thus, all new contracts covering sales of foods not previously contracted for with the government must contain the Walsh-Healey stipulations.

Ceiling Price Adjustment For Canned Baby Foods

OPS has made it possible for retailers to pass on recent ceiling prices granted to processors of canned baby foods remaining under price control.

In amendments to three regulations, effective August 19, OPS has permitted retailers to compute their ceiling prices on baby foods on the basis of net cost of units of three.

One of the three amendments, Amendment 1 to SR 107 to the GCPR, permits processors who bill their customers on a "net price basis" which reflects discounts for prompt payment to notify retailers that they may calculate ceilings by using adjusted "net cost" figures supplied by the processor. CPR 15 and CPR 16 are being amended to permit retailers who receive these notices to use the adjusted net cost.

In a press release accompanying issuance of the amendments, OPS noted that while baby food items which are entirely fruits and vegetables have been decontrolled, about 40 percent of canned baby foods are still subject to OPS regulations.

Copies of the amendments have been mailed by N.C.A. to all packers of baby foods.

STATISTICS

1952 Food Crops

(Concluded from page 237)

good," BAE said. The total volume of all crops to be produced in 1952 declined during July but still appears to be the third largest on record, exceeded only by 1948 and 1949.

The index for all crops on August 1 was 128 percent of the 1923-32 base, 4 points lower than on July 1. This is 7 points less than in 1948 and only 1 point below the 1949 index.

Record crops of winter wheat and rice are expected. Production of field corn, all wheat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, sugarcane, hops, grapes, cherries, and plums will be above average. Below-average crops include oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, hay, dry beans and peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, broomcorn, apples, peaches, pears, and apricots.

Feed grain supplies in the 1952-53 feeding season will be about equal to the average for recent years.

Of the effects of the drought, BAE said, in part:

"Truck crops and fruit had been largely moved to market and were only little affected, but home gardens suffered.

"Showers helped to maintain crops in some sections of the dry area, with the result that the pattern of damage is spotted, and the degree of damage ranges from little to severe. Widespread rains through early August have tended to break the drought in much of the South. Although irreparable crop loss already has occurred, the rains will do much to check further deterioration, revive pastures and encourage farmers to plant late forage crops for fall grazing and to provide some hay and fodder for winter. Droughty conditions in the Southwest have not yet been relieved, however, and crops continue to deteriorate there."

Truck Crops for Fresh Market

In a separate report, BAE said that summer production of commercial truck crops for fresh market is expected to be about 4 percent below last year but about the same as the 10-year average.

"For summer crops estimated on both July 1 and August 1, the reduction in indicated total production during July amounted to only 1 percent," BAE said. "Much of the acreage of these crops is located in Northern, Midwestern, and Pacific Coast areas which were not affected by the drought."

Snap Beans for Processing

On August 1, the 1952 production of snap beans for processing was expected to total 240,200 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a decline of 5 percent from the production indicated by July 1 conditions. The August 1 indicated production is about 13 percent less than the 1951 production of 275,260 tons but exceeds by about 11 percent the 10-year average production of 215,500 tons.

The August 1 indicated yield is 1.94 tons per acre. This compares with 2.19 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 1.76 tons for the 1941-50 period. Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon are the only important producing states showing more promising prospects on August 1 than 30 days earlier. Hot, dry weather in July was especially unfavorable for the unharvested fields in the Ozarks, the Kentucky-Tennessee area, Maine, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia. The prospective yield per acre, indicated by August 1 conditions, was near average in New York and above average in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Following is the production of snap beans for processing indicated on August 15, with comparisons:

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Maine	7,100	7,700	3,200
New York	48,600	45,900	52,800
New Jersey	6,200	6,000	4,500
Pennsylvania	15,400	9,000	8,000
Michigan	8,800	10,100	10,500
Wisconsin	18,300	19,200	18,600
Missouri	1,100	800	200
Delaware	2,800	4,400	3,000
Maryland	15,700	23,800	16,900
Virginia	4,800	5,700	3,500
North Carolina	2,600	2,100	1,500
South Carolina	400	2,200	900
Georgia	200	200	200
Florida [1]	16,500	15,800	11,200
Tennessee	9,300	8,800	9,900
Mississippi	2,200	800	1,200
Arkansas	8,400	7,800	3,700
Louisiana	400	400	400
Oklahoma	4,000	4,500	700
Texas	7,000	7,000	7,700
Colorado	4,500	3,900	4,500
Utah	2,400	2,600	2,500
Washington	10,900	11,000	10,400
Oregon	51,800	59,000	51,200
California	14,700	11,970	8,400
Other states [2]	4,000	4,500	4,000
U. S. Total	268,100	275,260	240,200

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Tomatoes for Processing

On August 1, the 1952 production of tomatoes for processing was indicated to be 3,128,600 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 31 percent less than the 1951 production of 4,503,890 tons but about 7 percent more than the 1941-50 average annual production of 2,929,200 tons.

The 1952 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 388,100 acres, assuming average abandonment. This compares with 458,130 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 493,300 acres for the 1941-50 period.

The August 1 indicated yield is 8.06 tons per acre. This compares with 9.83 tons obtained last year and 6.10 tons for the 10-year period. In Texas, the Ozarks, Tennessee-Kentucky and parts of Virginia, hot dry weather in late July inflicted considerable damage to processing tomato yields. August 1 indications in California point to a yield considerably above average but not equal to the record high 1951 yield. In most of the other important producing states, near or better than average yields were indicated on August 1.

Following is the production of tomatoes for processing indicated on August 15, with comparisons:

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(per cent)
N. Y.	170,000	190,000	170,200	−10
N. J.	297,500	316,200	310,500	− 2
Pa.	183,300	217,100	205,800	− 5
Ohio	142,900	181,400	210,800	+16
Ind.	459,000	588,000	206,200	−65
Ill.	94,400	94,700	63,700	−33
Mich.	53,600	62,500	57,600	− 8
Wis.	8,000	4,200	4,600	+10
Iowa	8,600	5,800	8,400	+45
Mo.	18,000	18,000	9,000	−50
Del.	39,600	30,800	20,900	−32
Md.	224,200	228,800	187,600	−18
Va.	81,000	93,000	37,700	−59
S. C.	5,400	8,600	5,400	−37
Fla. [1]	24,000	34,450	31,200	− 9
Ky.	4,600	6,700	2,300	−66
Tenn.	6,600	5,700	4,400	−23
Ark.	26,500	29,200	13,700	−53
Okla.	2,400	1,000	400	−60
Texas	35,200	35,200	21,600	−39
Colo.	24,500	24,500	19,500	−20
Utah	82,000	99,600	68,200	−32
Calif.	1,667,500	2,210,000	1,456,000	−34
Other states [2]	16,900	18,440	12,900	−30
U. S. Total	3,128,600	4,503,890	3,128,600	−31

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Cabbage for Kraut

The prospective contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is estimated at 97,800 tons, 4 percent less than last year but 15 percent above average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate, based on August 1 conditions, covers production on acreage grown by packers on their own or leased land as well as production from acreage grown under contract, but does not cover open-market purchases.

The 1952 contract acreage for harvest is estimated at 9,950 acres. This compares with 9,740 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 8,900 for the 1941-50 period.

No information is available at this time on the tonnage of cabbage that may be purchased on the open market for manufacture into kraut. In 1951, kraut packers purchased 73,000 tons or about 42 percent of their total supplies on the open market.

Total supplies of cabbage for fresh market and for kraut in the summer and early fall domestic areas are expected to total 497,100 tons this year, 10 percent less than the 549,800 tons produced in these areas in 1951. Acreage in these areas under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 89,700 tons compared with 93,400 tons last year.

Potato Production

A crop of 335,421,000 bushels of white potatoes is indicated by diggings to August 1 and growing conditions, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This year's prospective production is almost 10 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop but considerably below the 1941-50 average of 414,525,000 bushels.

Sweet Potato Production

Even though growers increased their sweet potato plantings 8 percent this year, August 1 conditions indicate a crop of about the same as in 1951, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production prospects declined during July. The crop of 28,268,000 bushels now indicated compares with last year's crop of 28,278,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 57,703,000 bushels.

In Louisiana, timely rains were received in the principal production areas and yield prospects have improved since July 1. In New Jersey, vines have a very good set but favorable weather is needed during August for proper sizing. For each of the South Atlantic states, prospective yields declined because of the extremely hot, dry July weather. Reductions in prospective yields during the last month ranged up to 30 bushels an acre in Virginia.

Sweet Corn for Processing

A total of 1,357,900 tons of sweet corn for canning, freezing, and other processing is indicated on the basis of August 1 reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This prospective 1952 production exceeds last year's 1,184,800 tons by about 15 percent and the 10-year average production of 1,174,000 tons by about 16 percent.

Assuming average abandonment, the 1952 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 472,300 acres. This compares with 432,500 acres harvested last year and 466,970 acres for the 10-year average.

A yield of 2.88 tons per acre is indicated for 1952. This compares with 2.74 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 2.53 tons for the 1941-50 period. The crops in the New England States suffered from hot weather late in July. The need for additional moisture was also becoming apparent in Ohio and Indiana. Better than average yields were indicated by August 1 conditions in practically all other important states from Illinois westward.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(per cent)
Maine	26,200	29,200	24,700	−15
N. H.	1,300	1,400	1,600	+14
Vt.	2,200	2,200	2,200	....
N. Y.	61,200	62,600	70,200	+12
Pa.	24,600	26,800	23,100	−14
Ohio	37,200	30,200	30,000	− 1
Ind.	58,000	50,000	53,600	+ 7
Ill.	192,000	183,300	192,800	+ 5
Mich.	1,700	2,200	2,600	+18
Wis.	245,000	212,100	276,800	+30
Minn.	234,000	234,100	294,000	+26
Iowa	55,200	52,200	74,200	+42
Nebr.	2,700	3,600	2,700	−25
Del.	13,200	12,600	10,200	−19
Md.	80,500	71,900	75,900	+ 6
Va.	2,300	2,800	2,500	−11
Idaho	47,200	46,000	45,900	....
Utah	24,400	27,600	27,000	− 2
Wash.	50,800	52,100	57,800	+11
Oreg.	48,800	54,000	56,800	+ 5
Other states [1]	30,600	27,900	33,300	+19
U. S. Total	1,239,100	1,184,800	1,357,900	+15

[1] Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

Estimated Production of 1952 Fruit Crops

August 1 prospects for production of fruits were reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its August 11 General Crop Report as follows:

Apples—The 1952 commercial apple crop is forecast at 98,122,000 bushels, the smallest since 1948. The forecast is 4 percent below July 1 prospects and compares with 110,660,000 bushels in 1951, 124,488,000 bushels in 1950, and the 10-year average of 110,380,000 bushels.

Declines from a month ago of 2,826,000 bushels in the East and 1,221,000 in the Central States caused by drought were only partly offset by an increase in prospects of 402,000 bushels in the Western crop. Rains in most areas of the East since August 1 have relieved the drought conditions at least for the present.

Peaches—The U. S. total is estimated at 61,347,000 bushels, 4 percent less than the 1951 crop and 10 percent less than the average of 68,186,000 bushels for the 1941-50 period. Production on August 1 was indicated almost 7 million bushels less than a month earlier, most of the drop in the West being due to an elimination program for California clingstone peaches under an industry marketing order.

On August 1, production of California clingstones was indicated at 18,126,000 bushels. This compares with 23,336,000 bushels used in 1951. California freestones were estimated at 10,918,000 bushels, 4 percent less than last year. Production in Washington and Oregon is indicated at 2,268,000 bushels as compared with 1,210,000 bushels last year. The Michigan crop is estimated at 3,397,000 bushels, well above last year and about the same as the 1941-50 average.

Pears—The 1952 pear crop is forecast at 29,902,000 bushels, less than 1 percent above the July figure but 1 percent below average. Improvement in prospects in the last month was generally limited to Bartletts in California, where a production of 13,293,000 bushels of Bartletts was indicated on August 1.

Apricots—The production of apricots in California, Utah and Washington totals 172,900 tons compared with 183,200 tons produced in 1951. In California, 155,000 tons are indicated compared with 172,000 tons in 1951. All but small lots of very late apricots were harvested by August 1. An important tonnage was canned but only a limited tonnage dried, according to BAE. In Washington, 12,900 tons were pro-

Letter Mailing List

Imprints of the addressograph stencils showing the INFORMATION LETTER addresses of firms which receive more than one copy were mailed this week by the N.C.A. in its periodical check of the accuracy of the mailing list of the LETTER.

It is requested that changes, deletions or additions be made on the pages showing the stencil imprints, rather than to prepare a separate list, and that these be returned to the Association promptly.

duced compared with the very short crop of 4,800 tons last year, while in Utah the 5,000 tons of this year compares with 6,400 tons produced in 1951. In both states apricots were reported to be of irregular sizes and the average size was not as large as had been expected. Apricots were early in both states and harvest was due to end the first part of August.

Sour Cherries—The 1952 crop of sour cherries is placed by BAE at 105,850 tons, compared with 158,240 tons produced in 1951 and the 10-year average of 98,983 tons. The crop was 25 percent less than was indicated a month earlier, due primarily to heavy wind and rain damage in the important eastern producing states. In New York, many sour cherries were not picked because of damage from wind injury and low prices. The "drop" was heavier than usual. The Michigan crop was seriously damaged by heavy wind storms about the middle of July.

Sweet Cherries—The sweet cherry crop is estimated at 95,930 tons, 34 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. The crop turned out 4 percent below the forecast of a month ago.

Plums and Prunes—Production of plums is estimated at 63,700 tons, 37 percent below last year and 24 percent below average. The California crop is placed at 56,000 tons compared with 97,000 tons last year. Michigan expects to harvest 7,700 tons, 60 percent above last year and 52 percent above average.

The prune crop in the Northwest is estimated at 94,100 tons, 19 percent less than average and slightly below last year.

Citrus—The outlook for the 1952-53 citrus crop is promising. In Florida, most citrus areas have received generous showers and trees and the new crop are in good condition. In Texas, prospects for fruit, especially grapefruit and Valencia oranges, are very poor.

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the four-week period June 29-July 26 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during that period and remaining for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 119,172 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection June 29-July 26, 1952

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(in thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat	15,995	12,181	28,176
Canned hams	10,090	333	10,422
Corned beef hash	325	4,476	4,801
Chili con carne	328	4,050	4,379
Vienna sausage	61	2,568	2,628
Frankfurters and wieners in brine	1	1,273	1,275
Deviled ham	.....	748	748
Other potted and deviled meat products	22	2,753	2,776
Tamales	45	1,817	1,862
Sliced, dried beef	34	271	306
Liver products	.....	115	115
Meat stew	68	3,359	3,427
Spaghetti meat products	163	4,279	4,441
Tongue (not pickled)	45	168	214
Vinegar pickled products	873	1,597	2,470
Bulk sausage	.....	238	238
Hamburger	59	1,094	1,153
Soups	1,170	26,072	27,242
Sausage in oil	289	321	610
Tripe	1	430	432
Brains	1	202	203
Bacon	30	164	194
All other products 20% or more meat	212	5,052	5,263
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	42	11,176	11,218
Total all products	29,854	84,737	114,593

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 119,172 thousand pounds.

PERSONNEL

Processed Apples Institute

The Processed Apples Institute, Inc., has elected the following officers:

President—B. L. Turner, Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y.; vice presidents—E. J. Yoder, C. H. Musselman Company, Biglerville, Pa. (re-elected) and M. E. Knouse, Knouse Foods Cooperative, Inc., Peach Glen, Pa.; secretary—J. P. Arthur, Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider & Vinegar Corp., Winchester, Va.; treasurer—L. W. Brown, National Fruit Product Co., Inc., Winchester, Va.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since June 21, 1952:

BRISTOL BAY MISSION SCHOOL AND ALASKA MISSION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, Box 2541, Juneau, Alaska. *Factory*—Aleknagik. *Product*—Salmon. *Officer*—A. L. Zumwalt.

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Pier 55, Seattle, Wash. *Product*—Salmon. *Officer*—Bert G. Thompson, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN MILK INDUSTRIES, INC., 5436 S.W. Eighth St., Miami 44, Fla. *Factory*—Hialeah. *Product*—Fresh whole milk. *Officer*—Joseph S. Maddione, president.

CARL RUBINSTEIN COMPANY, 860 Central Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash. *Product*—Salmon. *Officer*—C. E. Jung, secretary.

J. E. SHIELDS, 1634 15th Ave., West, Seattle, Wash. *Factory*—Floating cannery. *Product*—Crab.

SUGAR LOAF FOODS, INC., P.O. Box 806, Portland, Ind. *Factory*—Brookston. *Product*—Corn. *Officer*—Maxwell N. Naas, president.

General Foods Corp. Officers

General Foods Corp. has announced the election of G. O. Bailey, R. M. Schmitz, and Wayne Marks as vice presidents.

Mr. Bailey will be responsible for operation of the Birds Eye, Bireley, and Oyster Divisions.

Mr. Schmitz will continue to serve as general manager of the Associated Products Division and will be responsible also for General Foods, Ltd., of Canada.

Mr. Marks is to continue as corporate controller.

Giannini Foundation Director

Regents of the University of California have named Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, Jr., as new Director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and chairman of the department of agricultural economics for the state-wide College of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. Harry R. Wellman.

Dr. Bressler has been awarded bachelor degrees in agricultural engineering and mechanical engineering, a M.S. degree in agricultural economics, and a Ph.D. in economics. He joined the faculty of the University in 1948.

National Kraut Packers Assn.

The National Kraut Packers Association has elected the following officers:

President—Alden C. Smith, Shiocton Kraut Co., Shiocton, Wis.; vice president—John M. Stroup, Empire State Pickling Co., Phelps, N. Y. (re-elected); secretary-treasurer—W. R. Moore, Oak Park, Ill. (reelected).

Dr. Blanck To Retire

Dr. Fred C. Blanck will retire October 1 as Administrative Fellow in charge of the Multiple Fellowship on Food Varieties sustained at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, by the H. J. Heinz Company.

Dr. Blanck has had 40 years of continuous experience in food research and technology and in the control of foods at municipal, state, and federal levels. He was the first recipient of the Babcock Award of the Institute of Food Technologists sponsored by The Nutrition Foundation for distinguished service in the food field.

He has served as principal officer of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Institute of Food Technologists, the Agricultural and Food Division of the American Chemical Society, and the Food and Nutrition Section of the American Public Health Association.

LABORATORY

Canners Technicians Schools

Two technicians schools for special training in the official Howard mold count were held this year as usual. A total of 127 students received training.

At the school conducted by the Indiana Canners Association, held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., July 16-25, there were 87 students.

At the school conducted by the New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., held at the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., July 30-August 8, there were 40 students.

Instruction at both schools was given by representatives of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory and research departments of the American Can Company and the Continental Can Company.

STANDARDS

Grades for Limes

The Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, has issued revised U. S. standards for Persian (Tahiti) limes, superseding those in effect since May 1, 1939. The revised standards were published in the *Federal Register* of August 1 and will become effective 30 days following publication.

SUPPLIES

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of wide-mouth glass containers for food during the first six months of this year were 2.5 percent more than the total shipped during the same period of 1951, according to a summary of monthly reports by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

On the other hand, shipments of narrow-neck food containers during the first half of 1952 were about 1 percent lower than during the same period of 1951.

	Jan. through June 1951	1952
	(quantities expressed in gross)	
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses)	13,637,223	13,985,554
Narrow-neck food	5,834,693	5,778,811

Shipments of wide-mouth glass containers for food totaled 2,560,070 gross during June as compared with 2,289,335 gross during the same month last year. Shipments of these containers during April and May of this year also exceeded shipments during the corresponding months last year.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 4-5—National Kraut Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Hotel Racine, Racine, Wis.

September 18-20—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Fall Meeting, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

October 3-7—American Meat Institute, 47th Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago

October 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago

October 17—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

October 23-25—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Casa Blanca Hotel, Miami Beach

October 26-30—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Miami Beach

November 3-4—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines

November 6—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 45th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 24-25—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 38th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

December 1-2—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

December 2-3—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, The Neil House, Columbus

December 4-5—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., 67th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, 49th Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

January 19-20—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 22-23—Canners League of California, Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cutting, Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco

February 4-5—Minnesota Canners Association, Sixth Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis

February 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Victoria, B. C.

February 19-20—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

February 21-23—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Chicago

March 23-24—Canners League of California, 49th Annual Directors Conference, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

April 19-22—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Convention and Exposition, New Orleans

PROCUREMENT

Canned Tomatoes for USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 8 announced an offer to buy canned tomatoes from the 1952 pack for use in the National School Lunch Program. Offers will be considered on No. 10, No. 2½, and No. 2 can sizes, but No. 10's are preferred.

Invitations to offer canned tomatoes for school lunch use, including detailed specifications, are being mailed by USDA to all known tomato canners. Offers may be submitted to USDA not later than September 17 for acceptance not later than September 24.

Further information regarding the purchase may be obtained from Claude S. Morris, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., telephone Republic 4142, extension 2781.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act may apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

MINCEMEAT—10,223 cases of No. 10 cans. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-53-58 by Sept. 2.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PICKLES AND RELISH—22,200 1-gal. cans of mixed sweet cut pickles, 25,800 1-gal. cans of sweet pickle relish, 21,000 1-gal. cans of dill pickles, 4,500 1-gal. cans of chow-chow relish, and 9,000 1-gal. cans of gherkins. Bids due under S-83 by Aug. 28.

DEATH

Col. I. M. Hamilton

Col. Isaac Miller Hamilton, 87, who was associated for 25 years with the Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill., died at his home in Chicago August 11.

He became president of the Illinois Canning Co. in 1927. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board.

Colonel Hamilton was founder of the Federal Life Insurance Company and served as its president and later as chairman of the board.

His survivors include his daughter, whose husband, Spencer R. Keare, is a member of the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

DEFENSE

Farm Machinery Shortage

A serious shortage of new farm machinery for planting and harvesting 1953 crops was forecast this week by the National Production Authority. The shortage would result from shortages of steel.

Production of machinery for handling 1953 crops must get under way as early as the third and fourth quarters of this year, NPA said. However, because manufacturers are unable to place orders for and obtain delivery of steel already allotted them, production may be 30 percent below estimated 1953 requirements.

Reports from the farm machinery industry indicate that steel items formerly easy to obtain are still plentiful, and that items formerly difficult to obtain are now almost impossible. Especially critical are forging-quality steel bars.

Press Release Campaign

(Concluded from page 237)

facturers Institute; Harry Letsche, H. J. Heinz Company; Alex Rogers, Libby, McNeill & Libby; Wilmot P. Rogers, California Packing Corp.

Following Mr. Arnall's remarks of last week, considerable publicity in refutation of what he was saying appeared. Articles and editorials in the New York *Times*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Chicago *Tribune*, and numerous other metropolitan papers, as well as a number of radio and TV commentators, pointed out the flaws in the Arnall statements and quite a number of them made use of material and information issued by N.C.A.

President Heinz was personally active in this matter. Statements he gave to the Pittsburgh Sunday newspapers were prominently featured on front pages and in editorial columns, and through an Associated Press pickup got national distribution. A number of radio stations also used his statements.

Two government departments also took an opposite view to Mr. Arnall in public statements during the week. Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, reviewing drought effects on general business conditions, stated:

"In general, my survey indicates no widespread price increases as a result of the drought. While specific areas have of course been hurt, there appears to be no major effect on our national economy which should give serious concern.

"One of the important though intangible elements contributing to inflation is fear on the part of the public that prices will go up. We saw continuing and alarming evidence of this in scare buying during the period following the beginning of the war in Korea. Statements predicting the increase of inflationary pressures which are not based on facts render a great disservice to the American people."

In the Department of Agriculture's *Demand and Price Situation*, released August 8, the following two statements appeared that tend to contradict those of Mr. Arnall:

"The Amended Defense Production Act of 1950 prohibits ceiling price regulations on fresh and processed fruits. Price increases are not expected this summer for canned fruits, except possibly canned apples and applesauce. For these two products, packers' stocks on June 1, 1952, were much smaller than a year earlier, and smaller packs in 1952-53 seem likely from the reduced 1952 apple crop. For most other canned fruits, June 1 stocks in canners' hands were considerably larger than a year ago. Market prices for most canned fruits have been somewhat below ceiling during the 1951-52 season. With the large carry-over and a 1952 pack only moderately smaller than the 1951 pack, prices for most canned fruits in the 1952-53 season probably will be lower than in 1951-52. * * *

"The Amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950 prohibit ceiling price regulations on fresh and processed vegetables. The release of ceiling prices on canned and processed vegetables had little effect on most prices, and current supplies of most items are adequate to meet demand at relatively stable prices."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Association Activities

N.C.A. to intensify press release campaign to supply information on public service values of canned foods 237
LETTER mailing list 240

Procurement

Walsh-Healey exemption has expired 237
Canned tomatoes for USDA 241
Invitations for bids 241

Defense

Ceiling price adjustment for canned baby foods 237
Farm machinery shortage 242

Statistics

Acreage and production of 1952 food crops 237
Snap beans for processing 238
Tomatoes for processing 238
Cabbage for kraut 239
Potato production 239
Sweet potato production 239
Sweet corn for processing 239

PAGE

Estimated production of 1952 fruit crops 239
Canned meat report 240

Laboratory

Mobile laboratory activities 237
Canners technicians schools 241

Personnel

Processed Apples Institute 240
New association members 240
General Foods Corp. officers 240
Giannini Foundation director 240
National Kraut Packers Assn. 240
Dr. Blanck to retire 241

Standards

Grades for limes 241

Supplies

Shipments of glass containers 241

Meetings

Forthcoming meetings 241

Death

Col. I. M. Hamilton 242